

SUGAR

SUGAR WORLD WONDERS AT PRODUCTION IN HAWAII

Statement Issued By Department of Agriculture Covering Last Three Years Is Received With Deep Interest

Under date of April 13 the department of agriculture has issued a tabular statement showing the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. This statement has been received with great interest in sugar circles generally and in Louisiana in particular. In commenting on the statement the Louisiana Planter says in part:

The Hawaiian crop was 640,000 short tons for 1915; 692,763 tons for 1916 and 644,663 tons for 1917. The average yield of cane per acre in short tons is given for 1915 at 46 tons, 1916 at 42 tons and 1917 at 43 tons. This is a wonderful showing and far better than anything of the kind found in Cuba and no presumption better than can be found anywhere else in the cane sugar world. Even these figures show considerable variation, as on the island of Maui 57 tons per acre were produced in 1915 and on the island of Hawaii 33 tons only, were produced in 1916. These results in cane production are liable to vary with the varying supply of water, which is always something of a factor in the Hawaiian Islands.

The area in sugar cane harvested indicated a gradual increase, 1915 being reported at 115,300 acres, 1916 at 115,418 acres and 1917 at 122,000 acres. The relatively enormous increase of 8000 acres in 1917 over the acreage of 1916 shows up in the final crop, as will be seen below.

The increase is so material, being 7 percent, that it must be regarded as the sequence of the high price for sugar now prevailing as compared with the prices some years back. The areas in cane in the islands make a different showing when taken as a whole, as much of the cane requires 18 months to mature and in any given twelve months it would seem that not over one-half of the area is actually harvested. This would leave the final crops of the several calendar years correct as reported, as the reports indicate the quantity of sugar actually produced during the calendar years, although all of the cane was not harvested, presumably most of it being too immature to harvest. The total quantity of cane crushed in the several years as

reported in short tons are as follows: 1915, 5,155,000 short tons; 1916, 4,829,424 short tons, and 1917, 5,250,000 short tons. The reported average extraction of sugar in percentage of the weight of the cane is given at 12.36 percent for 1915; 12.39 percent for 1916, and 12.35 percent for 1917. The maximum extraction reported comes from Maui, where 14.24 percent was extracted in 1915 and the minimum extraction was 11.45 percent in 1915 on the island of Hawaii.

The average extraction of sugar per short ton of cane in pounds, which has been our common method of comparing results in Louisiana, stands at 240 pounds for 1915; 241 pounds for 1916, and 247 pounds for 1917, the highest results being 285 pounds in 1915, secured in the island of Maui and the lowest results were 220 pounds per ton secured in 1915 on the island of Hawaii and in 1917 on the island of Kauai.

The extraction of sugar by percentage of sugar actually in the cane is not given in any of these instances. Such extraction reveals the highest degree of efficiency in cane sugar manufacture up to the ordinary limits of any 90 test. The length of the campaign in Louisiana, where 100 days is a long campaign, 90 days on average, and 70 days exceptional. We assume that the length of the campaign by days means the calendar days consumed during the whole season and find that the campaign reached 195 days in 1915, 180 days in 1916 and 190 days in 1917, an average of over six calendar months.

These are all very interesting figures and they show what a wonderful success has resulted from the reciprocity treaty made between the United States and Hawaii in 1875 when the Hawaiian production was but some 40,000 or 50,000 tons and was seriously stated as being impossible of increasing beyond 75,000 to 100,000 short tons, and now we find the crops of the three years under consideration averaging nearly 600,000 short tons per year, or twelve times the production of forty-three years ago and six times the maximum possibilities then contemplated.

BEET SEED SUPPLY AMPLIFIED FOR SEASON

Government Survey Shows Stocks More Than Sufficient To Plant Normal Acreage

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Final figures on sugar beet seed stocks in the United States, as collected by the War Emergency Seed Survey as of January 31, were given out last week by the department of agriculture. The figures show that on that date there were on hand in this country 19,240,571 pounds of imported beet seed and 7,927,614 pounds of home grown seed, a total of 27,168,185 pounds.

Thirty Percent Gain in Year. As compared with the corresponding date of 1917, the report shows an increase of 2,740,918 pounds in the stock of imported and 2,495,443 pounds in the stock of domestic seed, making a combined increase of 5,236,361 pounds, or nearly thirty percent, during the year. Importation of sugar beet seed into the United States during the twelve months' interval, as reported by the department of commerce, was 15,437,797 pounds, and the domestic production for 1917 was officially estimated in December at 5,546,000 pounds.

Checking up these figures for stocks on hand at the two dates and of receipts in the interim, it appears that the domestic sugar beet crop of 1917 required in the planting a total of 14,747,436 pounds of seed. The beet acreage for 1917 is estimated by the department of agriculture at 675,400 acres, which works out at an allowance of 21.8 pounds of seed to the acre. This, however, takes no account of replanting, nor of acreage planted which yielded no crop.

Outlook for the Future. The report concludes with the following comment upon the situation as regards seed supplies for the coming season and for the future:

"It is apparent, therefore, that there is sufficient seed on hand to plant a normal beet acreage this year, including the necessary replanting, and that after the planting season is over there should be a surplus of from twenty to twenty-five percent of the sugar beet seed requirements for 1918. Very little of the sugar beet seed has been imported since January 31, 1918, and it is not probable that any considerable quantity will be imported before the close of the 1918 planting season."

"In view of the small surplus that will remain after the 1918 planting has been finished, it is evident that a considerable increase in domestic seed production, together with a large importation of seed, will be necessary in order to make possible a normal sugar beet acreage in 1919."

Reports indicate that the best sugar companies are aware of the situation and are preparing to increase their seed production this year.

ARMY AND NAVY ARE SUPPLIED WITH SUGAR

The monthly memorandum of sugar supplies arranged for by the Committee on Sugar Supply for the Army and Navy, covering the period to March 31, shows that the total of supplies arranged for since August 17, 1917, to this date is 146,704,460 pounds, of which 121,911,680 pounds were arranged for during March. The following table gives the total supplies obtained from each producer, together with the amount obtained from each during March:

Producer	Total	March
American	70,252,920	13,262,290
National	10,752,540	2,200,000
Archie	9,230,320	1,800,000
Federal	4,200,000	800,000
Warner	1,140,000	250,000
Hawaii	1,140,000	250,000
Pacific	1,140,000	250,000
McClure	2,012,000	400,000
Colonial	8,100,000	1,600,000
Henderson	2,200,000	400,000
Savoyard	7,200,000	1,400,000
California and Hawaii	400,000	80,000
Western	118,000	20,000
Total	109,130,400	19,922,400
Best contract	29,252,400	2,710,400
Committee	6,412,000	1,100,000
Dealer	1,100,000	200,000
Total	146,704,400	22,942,800

W. S. S.

DISTILLERIES MAY NOW BE COMMERCIAL AID

The distilleries of Central Illinois had their plants closed by government orders and suspended operations in manufacturing whiskey. But now there is a possibility that they will reopen to manufacture alcohol from molasses. Three huge tanks have been erected at one place which combined hold 2,700,000 gallons. This product comes largely from New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico, and the cars hold 30,000 gallons. It is hoped that the Mississippi River can be utilized later for transportation purposes. Large quantities have to be shipped and kept in reserve owing to the irregularity of shipping. The by-products are used for cattle food and potassium salts. Various dyes, chemicals and drugs can also be manufactured from the distillery refuse. It is estimated that the plants in Central Illinois consume 70,000 gallons daily and that increased to 100,000 so that large trains will be kept busy moving the raw product and the output thereof.

Country Hoarding Refined Sugar Moderately

Absence of Visible Supply Is Thus Explained—Rumor Says Brokers To Be Eliminated

NEW YORK, April 18.—Shipping circles are talking optimistically of sugar future, stating that shipments of three hundred thousand tons monthly from Cuba to the United States is assured now that the fleet of neutral shipping is employed between the Atlantic ports and Cuba and Porto Rico. However, some withdrawals of steamers recently reported with the suggestion that sailing vessels be substituted, is causing a feeling of hesitation but the schedule of the food administration be not fully carried out.

Replying to intimations that the ships may be diverted to the trans-Atlantic route, some circles point out that the tonnage now employed is not especially adaptable to carrying troops or supplies. Moreover, the food administration is very anxious to provide sugar for preserving requirements and no surplus thus far has been indicated.

The country is undoubtedly hoarding granulated sugar moderately, explaining in part the absence of visible supplies. Meetings of refiners, also of factories, for week at Atlantic ports was forty-five thousand tons, receipts forty-nine thousand tons, so that stocks increased to thirty-four thousand tons. Some plants recently complaining of lack of raw have received shipments, and hence improvement in distribution is expected soon.

Government orders are still a factor in cutting down allotments to domestic trade. Ralph, answering the argument that New Orleans and Savannah are favored at the expense of the Atlantic ports, states that this is due to Spanish steamers running to Cuba and Gulf ports, which the shipping board is doing with, or that permit them not to carry full cargoes. All inequalities of distribution, however, will be ironed out by the end of the season, and every port receives fair proportion of sugar.

Lower price of Cuban and Porto Rican sugar to southern ports is due to difference in freights as compared with Atlantic ports, but same are paid by southern refiners to the international committee that reimbursed northern refiners, thus equalizing the situation. The trade is again stirred up by information that the Washington administration will eliminate brokers, though there is nothing confirmatory of the rumors. The government is reported as conferring with importers of tea regarding elimination of tea brokers from that trade because of advancing prices at the time when the army and navy orders are up and sugar beet acreage given rise to the above rumors.

SUGAR BEETS FOUND TO BE GREAT HOG FATTENER

Now the pig is to have a chance at the sweet beet. A disappointing as the hog has been in the past, yet he has occupied the throne of prices and fats and the sugar beet is to enhance his sides and inroads. Dr. W. E. Taylor, of Utah, director of soil culture for John Deere, has come very close to the beet in his investigations and with four lots of 130-pound pigs tried out the beet for 48 days. One lot made an average gain of 1.7 pounds a day, an other 1.2 pounds, and another lot 1.6 pounds. Beans and pulp and sugar beets were used, also molasses from beets.

SUGAR SMUGGLERS

The Associated Press reports that the food commission has had considerable trouble in Texas with the smuggling of sugar into Mexico. The custom authorities have been in the habit of confiscating 600 pounds of sugar at Houston alone every day. It is hidden in oil cans and sacks and even the bustles of women. One million pounds of sugar has been allotted to the inhabitants of Matamoros and other Mexican communities across the river and they can come across twice a week with sugar cards and get three pounds at a time.

TRINIDAD WANTS BAG

Trinidad is calling for sugar bags. Supplies from India and Scotland have been very short and there has been a call for bags from the United States. We found Dundee a great big center, on a visit to Europe some years ago, and the Swiss people bought heavily there, so did the German people for the Scotch were in direct touch with the cutlers raw material. The cost of bags weighing 2 1/2 pounds was 27 cents some time ago but this price has gone up materially.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, April 27.—Harvard oarsmen won a double victory over Princeton in their dual regatta over the mile and seven-eighths course on Carnegie Lake today, by a long length in nine minutes and fifty seconds and the freshman eight by two lengths in ten minutes and six seconds.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAIN OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure piles, bleeding, itching or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PORTO RICO LABOR SITUATION BETTER

Strike Leaders Claim Twenty-five Thousand Agricultural Workers Out

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 6.—Although much uneasiness regarding the labor situation continues to exist in Porto Rico, very little interruption or delay has so far been caused to the harvesting and grinding of the cane, and the strike movement among the agricultural workers seems to have made little headway after its first outbreak. Leader's Claims Disputed.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the "free federation" of labor and representative in Porto Rico of the American Federation of Labor, declared this week that there were 25,000, or more, of the sugar companies on strike, but his statement is contradicted by Chief of Police Shannon, who says that reports from all sections of the island show approximately 6,500 men out.

The trouble has been confined, so far, entirely to the north coast proper. The largest sugar producing section, which is on the south side, has at no time had any trouble. The only men centrals to be affected are Los Canos and Camalache, at Arecibo. Strikes developed there after the Easter holidays.

Los Canos was recently taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. It is the only property in Porto Rico to be so taken over to date. R. B. Childs, for many years in charge of the property, has been retained as president and general manager.

Requests for Investigation. In view of the fact that Los Canos is now under government control, a request has been made to the authorities at Washington for an investigation of labor conditions and wages there. No reply to the request has yet been received.

Neither has any reply been received to the cablegram sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting authorization of the calling of a general agricultural strike in Porto Rico and asking for financial support.

In the meantime Governor Yager has refused the demand of the executive committee of the Free Federation of Labor for the calling of a conference of employers and employees to discuss conditions and prevent further strikes. The demand was presented March 21. The governor bases his refusal on the ground that no general strike exists and that there is no evidence of a general strike movement in the islands. He advises local conferences where dissatisfaction exists. In reference to a further demand for protection of the rights of free speech and assembly, the governor says in his letter to the committee:

As to your second request, I can assure you that the Government will continue to protect the full rights of both laborers and employers. The orderly and peaceful assembling or cooperation of laborers for the purposes of discussing their grievances and bettering their conditions will not be interfered with by any officer of the Government. On the other hand, the employment of force, intimidation, or menace, or any form of coercion by any person or group to prevent others from freely pursuing their employments, will be promptly suppressed and punished. The protection of the Government is for all the people. No individual, class or group can be permitted to assume a monopoly of rights or to exercise their rights in such a way as to exclude the rights of others, and above all else at this time to exercise their rights in such manner as to put in jeopardy the triumph of liberty and humanity in the mighty struggle in which we are all engaged.

The weather throughout Porto Rico continues ideal for the harvest, with temperatures about normal and very little, and rainfall generally slightly below normal.

AUTOISTS FINED LIBERTY BONDS

BURLINGAME, April 30.—Violators of traffic ordinances through the Federal Zone, around Camp Fremont, are being forced by the San Mateo Justices of the Peace to pay for bettering the government in war-time.

Justice Porter E. Lamb, of Burlingame, has inaugurated a Liberty Bond fine for such offenders, which calls for at least a first payment down, or the alternative of ten days in jail.

Arrests are made by the Camp Fremont Provost Guard for speeding, carrying blinding lights and cutting in. Seven offenders purchased bonds in Judge Lamb's court last Tuesday.

This action follows that started by Judge George E. Boddy, of Redwood City, who fined offenders in terms of War Certificates and Thrift Stamps. Objection to this police was made by Colonel Jones and Captain Peterson of the Camp Fremont Provost Guard, and District Attorney Stewart insisted that further cases be taken to another court.

APRIL ESTIMATES MAKE LITTLE CHANGE IN CROPS

Sucrose Content Is Low and New Figures Will Not Differ By Five Thousand Tons

Not all of the revised figures of sugar crops for the year are yet in the hands of the Sugar Factors Company to give a total for the Territory's output for the year, differing from the one compiled last December. It is understood that all of the plantations of the Sugar Factors Company have given figures but some of the independent shippers are still missing. There are sufficient estimates available, however, to warrant the assertion that there will not be a variation between the April estimates and the preliminary estimates of more than 5000 tons, probably not that much for the Sugar Factors figures are only about half that amount.

While it was considered that the December figures were very conservative and might easily be surpassed, the plantation managers did not generally reckon on weather conditions such as have since prevailed. The abnormally cold and wet season has had its effect and the sucrose content is below normal. Figures must therefore stand at 570,000 tons.

December estimates are designed almost entirely to give a general idea of the amount of sugar that each plantation will require in the sugar bearing ships and the amount of ships that must be secured to move the entire crop. Conditions are such that it is probable that absolute accuracy is an impossibility. When the April estimates are made the crop has had several months of movement, there has been a large part ground, the sucrose content has been largely determined and a reasonable degree of accuracy is expected.

Even so, there is reason to hope that in the end shipments will be in excess of these estimates, especially for such good, warm, growing weather the sucrose in the cane may show some considerable increase.

MULCHING SYSTEM MAY SPREAD WIDELY

Where Conditions Are Like Those At Oiaa It Should Be Generously Adopted

Whether mulching will work so well elsewhere as it does at Oiaa yet remains to be determined. At Oiaa the system works splendidly and has been found a decided economy, but it has never been claimed by the Oiaa manager that it would work as well elsewhere.

The mulching system at Oiaa has been proved to be a great labor saver. It also has the tendency to speed up the crop since the heat is retained in the ground nights and the earth's temperature is thus raised two or three degrees.

Mulching, as practiced at Oiaa consists of covering the rows of young cane and the space between the rows as well with a heavy, coarse paper. Thus far they have used tea paper, roofing paper or other material of that quality but when the house paper plant is installed it will manufacture its own paper of the type.

It is claimed for it that the young can either penetrate the paper or raise it at spots where the paper is torn, the paper is given extra care shoots are sharper and stiffer than the weeds. The latter are unable to get through and the heat which is absorbed and held in by the mulching paper kills off the weeds. Thus the expense of weeding is eliminated. It has also been shown that the cane that covered by the paper makes better and faster growth than nearby cane not so treated.

One difficulty which other plantations might have is the building down of the mulching paper for where high winds frequently prevail this presents a problem. At Oiaa there is a little wind so that plantations are able to gain full benefits from the process.

The impression grows that where similar conditions prevail there is no reason why the mulching system should not work as well for other plantations.

Further increases to the available water supply of Oahu Sugar Company may be expected in about a month. By that time, according to present expectations the new pumping station at the other side of the Waialeale tunnel will be completed and be ready to be put in operation.

Waialeale water is the making of the Oahu plantation. Great as was the project it has proved its worth and has been a thorough success. It is not to make it a success that the new pumping plant is put in but merely to add to its success.

SUGAR PILES UP WITH NO HOPE IN IMMEDIATE SIGHT

Amount Awaiting Shipment Is in Excess of What It Had Been Expected To Be

VESEL MAY COME AT END OF THIS SEASON

Whether Outturn Will Go To Western Refineries Almost Entirely Not Certain

No prospect of early relief in the sugar shipping situation is held forth by C. P. Morse, local representative of the shipping board. He does hope for a change in conditions before the end of the season, however.

Seas continue to pile up in the storerooms and the amount on hand at the first of the month was larger than had been expected, amounting to 28,193 tons of which 74,643 is sugar factors sugar and 11,581 is outside sugar. By ratio the sugar on hand was as follows:

	Tons
Honolulu	22,483
Hilo	19,671
Kahului	23,073
Kaunapali	9,081
Port Allen	7,482
Mahukona	1,618
Hana	3,325
Total	86,193

This month the prospect for movement is no brighter than it was last month and the amount on hand by the first of June may be close to 125,000 tons.

Hope Springs Eternal. Hope prevails that before the end of the grain, by the autumn, perhaps, there may be launched on the Pacific coast enough vessels of various types to make a rapid clean up. By that time the sugar will be even more wanted on the mainland than it is now and there is reason to believe that to relieve an accumulating shortage, steps will be taken to get the island crop to the refiners. At the present time it would appear that there is no way to move it faster, at least the planters and the shippers and the representative of the shipping board have not been able to find it.

This relief may come in the form of small vessels, indeed this is the expectation of many who are qualified to express opinions, but they are none too optimistic. It is a case of promise little and hope for the best.

More Uncertainty. Yet another matter of uncertainty has arisen. A week ago everything pointed to practically all of the sugar of the islands going to Western refiners. On the heels of this came the announcement that 25,000 tons would go to Vancouver, the first shipment to leave by the "Panama" this week. This seemed to fully confirm the impression that existed but the first of the week there came a surprise in the shape of cablegrams which told of the diverting of the big cargo of the George Washington, 10,000 tons, and of the flydies, in all about 14,000 tons, to Eastern refiners. At the same time the Johnston was diverted to Crockett.

Confirmation has been secured that the shippers here believed matters had been practically arranged for the refining of the island product principally in the Western United States and in Canada. Now shippers admit that they do not know what plans will be carried out.

Explanation Sought. The surmise is that there came an urgent demand from the West coast for sugar for Hawaiian sugar and that there occurred an opportunity for its movement by rail of which advantage was taken. There is nothing to indicate that this may not occur again nor is there any indication that the plan to have most of the sugar go to Western refiners may not be carried out. It is known that there are a considerable amount of correspondence, mail and telegraphic, between the mainland committee, the representative of the planters and Eastern sugar men on the subject and especially in reference to sales to Canada.

As it is the shipments to the East through this diversion of these two cargoes means a much larger cost to the shippers, running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The piling up of sugar is also assuming serious proportions and it is becoming more and more evident that the storeroom capacity of the islands is likely to be taxed to the limit if not exceeded. Besides this the holding back of shipments means also the holding back of returns and this will be apt to mean a deferring of dividends until such returns do finally come in. They are as certain in the end, almost, as taxes but to anticipate them in all instances, would not be the best business policy.

VENEZUELA'S BEST MILL

The largest and most modern sugar mill in Venezuela, known as the Central Tacarigua, is reported to have had an output of 5000 tons of sugar this year which is an increase on 1915 tons over last season. The area of cane is about 10,000 acres, above what it was last year, but the yield is just at 60,000 tons of cane instead of 41,200 tons. This central has a record dividend earning capacity of twenty-two percent on its capital stock of \$386,000.

PORTO RICAN LABOR NOT YET DECIDED ON

No Reply From Washington—Registration Seems Slow

As yet the Sugar Planters have not received replies from Washington to the questions which were asked of the government relative to costs and other matters connected with the bringing here of Porto Rican labor. The queries were sent following the receipt of the report of Royal D. Mead, head of the association's labor bureau. His report was generally liked but there were some matters on which it was felt that more full information should be secured before an absolute acceptance of the proposals of the government. Mr. Mead said yesterday afternoon that the replies had not been received.

From Associated Press correspondence it would appear that the gathering of labor on Porto Rico for mainland use is not progressing very rapidly. This letter was written early in April from San Juan, Porto Rico, and says in part:

Two thousand skilled workmen have been registered in Porto Rico through the efforts of the United States employment service of the department of labor and signified their willingness to go anywhere in the United States to aid in shipbuilding or any other essential war work.

F. C. Roberts, representing the department of labor here, made this statement yesterday. Besides skilled workmen 10,000 unskilled workmen have been registered who are willing to go to the United States to work.

FARRINGTON NAMED EMPLOYMENT HEAD

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(Associated Press)—W. R. Farrington, of Honolulu was yesterday appointed director in the Territory of Hawaii of the employment bureau of the department of labor.

The purpose of this bureau is to secure and equitably distribute the labor of the country so that idleness and unemployment can be avoided and at the same time the essential industries, especially the war industries, be assured an adequate supply of workers.

NOW IS THE TIME

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

BAGASSE PAPER HAS GREAT PROSPECTS

Lends Itself Best To Finer Textures Than To Coarse

Oiaa's proposed bagasse paper plant will be superior to anything which was expected here up to the time that the order for it was placed and is more extensive than was suggested by R. Banton Hind when he returned from the mainland nearly two years ago after a thorough investigation of processes and possibilities.

Bagasse for paper making lends itself better to the higher and finer grades of paper than it does to the coarse product which is to be turned out by Oiaa for mulching purposes. Mr. Hind says. Oiaa wants paper for its mulching process and the bagasse paper which it turns out will answer that purpose nicely and its manufacture will insure a material saving over the cost of purchasing other paper for that purpose.

This is no why because the possibilities for a great use of fine bagasse papers in time to come, Mr. Hind says. He is confident that the time will come when its use will be general. He now has in his office the samples of bagasse paper which were shown at the Maui County Fair last year and the texture of some of these samples is surprising. There is paper that is suitable for letter writing, other for wrapping and more than a dozen different grades are shown.

It is the understanding that the Oiaa plant is capable of turning out finer grades than mulching purposes require and, if occasion warrants, can enter into the manufacture of other papers. It is also understood that the new plant will be such as to permit of a ready expansion.

BERNSTORFF'S CODE FINALLY DECIPHERED

ALBANY, May 9.—(Official) After intensive and immensely intricate work covering more than a year, the secret code through which Former German Ambassador Bernstorff used for conducting his treacherous spy and sabotage campaign against America before it entered the war has been deciphered from thousands of messages.

MAURITIUS CROP

Mauritius will have 224,000 metric tons of sugar this year. Last year it was only 204,069 tons. Only 7000 tons were kept at home, the rest being exported. The British government has taken the bulk of the sugar.